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CURRENT NEWS.

GENERAL.

The report of the committees of the two houses of Congress, appointed to devise a plan for counting the Electoral vote, was made on the 18th. The report is signed by Senators Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Thurman, Bayard, and Ransom, and Representatives Payne, Hunton, Hewett, Springer, McCrary, Hoar, and Willardall the members of both committees, with the exception of Senator Morton. The full text of the bill agreed upon is published in another column.

A Washington dispatch of the 19th says: The plan of the Joint Committee for the determination of the Presidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation. Apart from the gentlemen composing the committee the plan is not enthusiastically received, though a number of members say they will vote for it as a seeming necessity, while others do not appear to have made up their minds on the subject. Some members think the bill ought to be amended, but others say that the amendments would destroy the prospect of its passage, and therefore it would be better to vote upon it as it is reported from the committee. It is generally believed that there will be a determined opposition to the bill by a minority in both houses-the Republican opponents in the Senate being led by Messrs. Morton and Sargent, and the Democratic opponents in the House by Speaker Randall and Mr. Wood. Public sentiment will come from the Northwest, Advices tion. from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are to the effect that both parties are divided upon the

The resignation of W. J. Murtagh as Kimball appointed in his place.

The President has nominated Ellis Spear for Commissioner of Patents.

United States Senator from Tennessee for the short term.

Hon. George F. Hoar has been chosen United States Senator from Massachusetts. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having by letter called attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the extensive manufacture of illicit spirits in certain Southern States, and the difficulty of entroops to be detailed, when requested, to assist the revenue officials in performing their duties.

President Grant has signified his intenhouses of Congress.

Secretary Chandler denounces as an unqualified forgery an alleged dispatch pur- Little Rock with produce. porting to have been sent by him to Gov. Stearns, of Florida, which is printed as

The President has vetoed the bill abolishing the District Police Board. The bill passed both houses without any opposition. The House Judiciary Committee have

unanimously resolved that articles of im. peachment ought not to be preferred against Miss., on the 23d. Fretwell was a relative and, when a certificate comes into his lands, it is

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is lying seriously ill at Washington from the effects of

bleeding at the lungs. The Executive Committee of the National

Independent party met at Springfield, Ill., on the 23d, to decide upon the best method to strengthen the organization, and to accomplish financial reforms which the party

Senator Cockrell has introduced a bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Major-Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr.

Mr. Blaine, recently elected United States Senator from Maine to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Morrill, was sworn in on the 22d.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to recommend the passage of Seelye's bill to ratify the arrangement made with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of their title to the Black Hills coun-

The Electoral bill passed the Senate at 7:10 on the morning of the 25th, after an all-night session, by a vote of 47 year to 17 nays. With the exception of Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, all those voting nay are Republicans.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs approves the action of the President and Secretary of State in declining the Centennial address of the Irish people, presented by John O'Conor, member of Parliament. to this Government from aliens must come through the regular accredited channels of plauded by the gallery on the right of the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Edmunds that gallery on the right of the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Edmunds that gallery on the servent by the Servent b to which they belong.

According to a Washington dispatch of the 25th, Judge Davis was on the bench of the Supreme Court when he received a telegram from Springfield informing bim of his election to the United States Sen-After the adjournment of the court he was called on by Illinois friends, who congratulated him on the result, and inquired as to his acceptance of the office. He did not say whether he will accept it or not, but if he should conclude to do so he will not resign before the 4th of March, the Senatorial term not beginning until that time. He stated he had not been consulted regarding the use of his name as a candidate and had not author-

EAST.

Alonzo Cornell has been appointed Naval

Officer for the port of New York. States District Court at New York against ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden to recover \$150,-

000 alleged balances due of the income tax.

for arranging the settlement between the defaulting Southern States and their creditors. Wm. Cullen Bryant presided. It was might have been done by two more words. It recommended by the meeting that the best staggered human credulity to believe the framers of the Constitution had thus designed to turn the and compromise of existing claims would be critical case which could befail the public, and should not have said so. If power to open the certificate from a State implied power biters and bondholders, and such action was accordingly taken.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The St. Louis German Protestant Orphans' Home, located a few miles west of that city, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th. There were about 200 children in the institution, all but one of whom, a boy named Eugene Lang, were rescued from the burning building.

A Democratic mass meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., on the 18th, at which 90 ed the Electoral votes. For just forty years of Government there never was an instance counties were represented. Resolutions were passed, declaring a full belief in the election of Tilden and Hendricks, and indorsing a call for a National Democratic Convention, adopted by the Ohio meeting. The business portion of Prescott, Ark., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the

Mr. Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore Railroad, committed suicide at his home in Cleveland, on the 19th. Mr. Collins had been connected with the Lake Shore Road for the past 30 years. It is supposed that the terrible disaster at Ashtabula so preyed upon his mind that he became the bridges on the road.

Two South Carolina negroes, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, recently had a duel at Fair Bluffs, in that State. Each fired four shots; one was wounded three times, and the other once.

co have commenced taking testimony in rein the East seems to be strengly in favor of gard to alleged fraudulent registration and the measure, while the greatest opposition | illegal voting in that city at the recent elec-

> posed to have been the cause of the murder, as the victim's pockets were turned inside

men-two white and one colored-and in- performed by a teller. If any question arises that requires judgement or discrejuring severely several others, was as a stor it can not be delegated to a commission.

The arrest of Miles Ogle, the celebrated The decision of the Conference Committee is binding only on being ratified by both counterfeiter, has been followed by the houses, but the decisions of this commission are conture in Cincinnati of a large quantity of binding unless reversed by the action of both well executed counterfeit bank-note plates and about 40,000 bogus 50-cent pieces. It dent has ordered that a sufficient number of ives and revealed where the stuff was se-

Mrs. H. T. B. Taylor and Mrs. H. Stauer. tion to sign the bill providing for counting the wives of respected planters, were murthe Electoral votes, should it pass both dered in cold blood, robbery being the pre- of the Senate is required to open in the presence sumed cause. They were stopping at the same house, their husbands having gone to up their votes and lists made up by the Governor

Carolina National Bank, of Columbia, has who the Electors, or pretended Electors, are who have voted, whose votes are contained in the enfollows: "Hold Florida for Hayes and made an affidavit denying the statement velope. It is a certificate from the Electors, and Wheeler. Money and troops will be sent made by Beverly Nash, Republican Elect-none other, that he is required to open in the presence of the two houses. He is not in fact required to receive the certificates of any body but committee at Washington, to the effect that the true Electors of a State. He is therefore reto cast his vote for Tilden.

George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

The President has nominated Elias Griswold for Associate Justice of the Supreme

Court of New Mexico.

Miss., on the 2ou. Fretweil was a relative and, when a certificate comes into his hands, it is business at once to investigate and determine for kinself whether it comes from the Electors of a state. He must decide that question upon his perfect the bit because it invited the political in the business at once to investigate and determine part defeated by the ordinary forms to clame of the kinself whether it comes from the Electors of a state. He must decide that question upon his perfect the bit because it invited the political to the suprement of the suprement of the Navy.

The President has nominated Elias Griswell as a state. He must decide that question upon his perfect to the two without precedent and without sanction. He houses of Congress. Rutherford B. Hayes and the political and whether it comes from the Electors of the bit because it invited the political to the state of the bit because it invited the political part of the bit because it invited the political part of the part Judge David Davis was elected United States Senator from Illinois on the 25th. rated, unless a bill should be passed to count The contest was decided on the fortieth joint ballot and the eighth day's joint sea- portthis bill if it did not give them a chance to sion of the Legislature. The vote was: count in Mr. Tilden by going behind the returns. At 2:h Mr Morton said he was not able to pro-

> members of a wagon train of 20 men, bein the House, a motion to suspend the rules and
> longing to Yankton, by the Indians on the longing to Yankton, by the Indians on the Black Hills route, is entirely without foun-

FOREIGN.

The efforts of the Turkish Conference to stitution by providing that no claims shall ever bring about a peaceful solution of the East- | be allowed or paid by the United States for propern question have apparently failed and the erty used, consumed, injured or destroyed dur- to inquire whether there find been an exercise of Council has adjourned sine die. The Porte sons who were loyal to the Government. Lost-yeas, 125; nays, 72; nat two-thirds. A message was received from the President, in peremptorily refused to accept the terms proposed.

questing information in regard to the service of The Cubans claim to have recently gained two important victories over the Spaniards one at Farralones and the other at Zapata.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. Cameron, of Penn., presented a resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to counting the Electoral vote. The resolution declares that the certi cates of Electors from various States are constitutional evidence of votes cast for President and Vice-President, and must be counted. Ordered printed and to lie on the table. The Consular Appropriation bill was amended and then passed. Mr. Bogy continued The committee say that all communications his remarks in regard to Louisiana affairs, in the course of which he severely denounced Mr. lery was immediately cleared by the Sergeantat-Arms. Messrs. Sherman and Morton repiled to Mr. Bogy, defending the character of Gov-ernor Packard. An executive session was then held.... the House adopted a resolution dis-charging Wm. Orton from custody, the telegrams called for having been produced by the officers of the company. Messrs. Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, were brought before the bar of the House, but equested that their examination be deferred un-

til the arrival of the other members of the Board. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morton presented the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg, as United States Senator from Louisiana, and asked that they be read and laid on the table. So ordered. The credentials are signed made a lengthy argument in favor of its passage, which was listened to attentively He said that the tribunal to be appointed under the bill was to decide the questions brought before them strictly in accordance with the law as it existed on the 7th of November. All this bill did was to prescribe two houses of Congress had power to do that thing the tribunal would also have such power; but if the two houses of Congress had no right Hon. John R. McPherson, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from New Jersey, in place of Senator Freling-huysen. Senator Freling-huysen was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by a msjority of one vote on joint ballot.

A meeting of prominent bankers, merchants, etc., was held in New York City on the 25th, to encourage the proposed plan. to overhaul the action of a sovereign State, then

ment. If the framers of it designed to confer such power upon the President of the Senate, way to bring about an equitable settlement | President of the Senate into a judge on the most to decide on its contents when opened, then the President of the Senate had power to declare who was the President, but he (Edmunds) denied that power to do one thing implied nower to do do another. The Constitution declared Congress should have power to pass any law to carry into execution any power vested in any department of the Government; the Constitution left it to the law-making power to carry all these great forces into execution. He then read from the decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the bill was constitutional. The right to decide who was President did not rest with the President of the Senate, neither did it rest with Congress exclusively until a law should be passed to that effect. He denied emphatically that the President of the Senate had always opened and countwhere the Electoral certificate was drawn into question. The bill did not take from the President of the Senate or from the House of Representatives any power which the Constitution had vested in them, and therefore was not unconstitutional. In conclusion he hoped Senators would carefully consider whether it was wise by stimulating doubts in their own minds to send this republic like the mountains which the poet spoke of, "tumbling in the sea without shore." or whether in a fair course of equal law

Electoral vote, and Mr. Morton took the floor. partially insane, he being, to a certain ex- the Senate chamber. He believed Rutherford B. tent, held responsible for the safety of all Hayes had been elected President of the United States under the forms of law and according to law, and he should be counted in, as eighteen other Presidents had been, and inaugurated. There would be no revolution. The Constitution provides that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the two houses, open all the certificates and the vote shall then be count-ed, and if no one candidate has a majority of all unless overnled by the concurrent vote of the the Electors appointed the House shall immedi-The Board of Supervisors of San Francis-o have commenced taking testimony in re-ed was a very simple one-simply to open the certificates and count the votes, but contemplated no time or place to try questions of the eligibility either of the candidates or of the Electors. Whether the Electors were eligible was a matter W. H. Rhodes, a photographer of Quin- constitution. The handing down of the certificy, Ill., was found in a dying condition in cate by the President of the Senate was a declarhis studio, about 7 p. m. on the evening of publicans respect this bill. It will be taken by the 22d. He had been terribly beaten, his oil. Senator Edmunds burned his ship behind the oil. Senator Edmunds burned his ship behind the ation of the vote contained in it. Very few Republicans respect this bill. It will be taken by member of the District Police Board has skull being broken in three places, and bill when he decied the power of the President of been accepted by the President, and Ira G.
Kimball appointed in his place.

there were evidences of a desperate struglegislation. He thus seemed to make it neceslegislation. He thus seemed to make it neceslegislation. He thus seemed to make it neceslegislation. Geologists tell us there was a period in the earth's crust when there were skulless vertebrates; now we have got to the peas the victim's pockets were turned inside out.

Hon. James E. Bailey has been elected United States Senator from Tennessee for the short term.

Hon. George F. Hoer has been phosen.

Ark., exploded on the 22d, killing three counting the vote is clerical, and meaning the vote is clerical, and may be the spoke on the power and duties of the Commission of the counting the vote is clerical, and may be the spoke on the power and duties of the Commission of the counting the vote is clerical, and may be the spoke on the power and duties of the Commission of the counting the vote is clerical, and may be the spoke on the power and duties of the Commission of the counting the vote is clerical, and may be the power and spoke on the power and spoke on the power and spoke of the commission of the counting the vote is clerical.

> houses. It is, in every respect, a court invested with high judicial powers to decide questions of law as well as fact, with a right of appeal, South ate, indorsing the names of the Electors upon Col. S. D. Childs, President of the South the ontside of the envelope. He is thus notified quired to receive the certificates of any body but to determine and present a true certificate from the Electors of a State. He is bound as an oildesperado named John Fretwell, at Austin,
> Miss., on the 23d. Fretwell was a relative him out in defiance of well known principles of law. The Democratic Senators would not sup-Davis, (Dem. and Ind.), 101; Lawrence, (Rep.), 94; Haines, (Rep.), 3; scattering, 2.
>
> The recently reported massacre of the The recently reported Military Affairs to inquire into the cause of the removal of troops from the frontier, whether sufficient force remains there to protect it, and the number of troops stationed at Wash- and the House was addressed by Mr. inglow, was defeated for want of a two-thirds McDill in favor of the resolutions submitted by vote. Mr Hunter moved to suspend the rules

> > The following is the substance of Mr. Frelinghuysen's remarks, on the 21d, upon the bill to provide for the counting of the Electoral votes: Having been appointed a member of the Special Committee which framed the bill, and having, to the best of his ability, discharged his duty, he felt he could not remain silent while refleeting and patriotic p-ople of the country were interested in this measure to the extent that the dignity of the Government should be maintained; that no bad precedent should be set, and that the peace of society should be preserved. If there ever was a time when the representatives of the American people should rise above party prejudices and party feeling it was now, and, with true courage and patriotism, they should determine that they would avert this peril from the would be adjusted by Congress and accepted by the people, and the strength of this nation, developed during the war, would carry her for-ward into a new era, as all would have renewed confidence in our institutions. He believed this nation would enter upon a degree of prosperity which had but few parallels. He then referred to the bill, and said he believed the measure met with more opposition from Republicans than it did from Democrats. He would seek to take no unfair advantage of the opposing party, and he would be the last man to sacrifice the honor of that great party of liberty which had stood by the Government in its hour f peril. He then referred to the late 22d Joint Rule, and said it had been used for ten years when both Hou es of Congress were ite publican. Those who were opposed to this measure must see at once that, under the rule which had prevailed for ten years while both Houses were Republican, or even under the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, there would be a sorry prospect for having the votes of either Florida or South Carolina counted. with the rule of the last ten years against Reof the Senate to count the Electoral vote, and said if the power to count that vote was vested in the President of the Senate, why had it been ex

reply to a resolution passed in December, re-

ing upon and counting the Electoral votes, and Congress was bound to perform that cuty. It would be a great negligence now not to have legislation to that end. He argued at some length in favor of the constitutionality of the proposed measure, and said the failure of Congress to pass the bill would be to cast upon the outgoing President the duty of determining to whom he should transfer the Government. Every consideration of justice demanded that Congress should pass the bill. If all patriots of this country should assemble in one vast plain their prayer would not be for riches, but it would be teat this land might be delivered from the baleful influences of party strife. In conclusion he spoke in favor of placing the best men in power, and said if the present difficulties should be adjusted the nation would profit by the lesson, and would be the most happy and prosperous on the face of

In the Senate, on the 23d, a number of

petitions from various cities were presented,

praying for the passage of the bill presented by

the Joint Committee on counting the Electoral vote. Consideration was then resumed of the bill in regard to counting the Electoral vote, and Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to it. He said when the select committee was appointed to consider this subject, he expected, as a matter of course, to be able to vote for the bill reported by the committee, because he entertained the highest respect for the members of the committee. It was painful for him to dissent from the views of the men whom he esteemed so highly, but after the brief examination he had given the measure he thought it was his duty to oppose it. This bill was to make the court to decide the case already made up, and there were provisions in it incompatible with the Constitution. Such a law as this was an evil example and it could not be sustained under the Constitution. The ques-tion heretofore discussed had been: In the Senate, on the 22d, consideration tion heretofore discussed had been: was resumed of the bill in regard to counting the First-Shall the President of the Senate count the vote? Second-Can either house admit He said the bill was the product of a menstress plan. The shadow of intimidation had entered the Second — Can the Vice- President decide when the two houses disagree? The bill presented other questions which were of a more grave and serious character. It contained four propositions: First-That the President of the Senate had nothing to do but preside and open the vote. Second-One house of Congress vote. reject not The two houses by a concurring vote may do so. Fourth-it provided for a grand unless overuled by the concurrent vote of the two houses. He then argued that the bill was unconstitutional, and he particularly opposed the clause providing for the selection of five Judges of the Supreme Court as members of the Commission. He also opposed the bill because it is understood to delegate powers conferred upon Congress to the Commission. It was an axiom of law that legislative powers could not be delegated. He read from various legal authorities and argued that the bill was intended to apply to a case passed, ended and concluded, which was clearly un-constitutional. If the power to make laws sould not be delegated, how could Congressdelegate power which controlled the votes of the States to a packed tribunal? Another feature of members of the committee, not to take deposi-The tions and report as other committees, but to be ident beyond the control of the two houses after being mission authorized by the bill, and asked it it was to take the returns as certified by State officers. If so, every body knew who would be President, but if this Commission was to be allowed to go back of the returns, God only knows what the result would be. It would dependentirely upor lot, the chance which selected the fifth Judge of the Supreme Court who would be the lifteenth member of the Commission. Mr. Conkling fol lowed Mr Sherman and spoke in vavor of the bill forcing the revenue laws there, the Presi- is said that Ogle "squealed" to the detect- not to another court, but to the two houses of In the House, a number of memorials, etc., deet have another court, but to the two houses of In the House, a number of memorials, etc., congress. There is no power to go behind the were presented in favor of the so-called compro-Congress. There is no power to go behind the were presented in favor of the so-called compro-returns of the election of Electors certified by miss bill. Mr. Butz was admitted as a member proper returning or canvassing officers of a from South Carolina. The report of the Committee of Privileges was discussed at some length by Messrs. Seelye, Williams (Wis.), and to leave Natchez for fear of being mobbed. M. Tucker. Mr. Cox, chairman of the Committee on Election Francis in New York, submitted a report in regard to alleged tampering with Mr. Legislature, testified to numerous instances of Hewitt's mail in the New York Post-office. It intimidation and threats made by armed Demographic to the computer of the New York Post-office. It intimidation and threats made by armed Demographic to the New York Post-office. At Gentry Settlement, Saline County, Ark., on the night of the 23d, two women, Mrs. H. T. B. Taylor and Mrs. H. Stauer. completely exonerates Postmaster James and his crats. The witness left Mississippi four days subordinates in the Post-office from all clame in before the last election, as he considered the matter, and declares that no such tampering | his

> up as unfinished business. Mr. Conkling was entitled to the floor, but not being present, Mr. Sargent spoke in oppositiou to the bill. He argued that the framers of the Constitution never intended to lodge in Congress the dangerous among the colored voters. power of discriminating between returns of Electoral votes, but that the power to count the votes was lodged in the President of the Sepate alone. He opposed the bill because it degraded having cancluded, Mr. Conkling resumed the floor and continued his argument in favor of the bill. A motion to adjourn was then made and defeated, and a recess was taken till 7 p. m. During the evening session speeches were made in favor of a. m. the Senate was still in session, it being the purpose of the friends of the bill to force it to a vote before adjournmentIn the House, consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges, the minority of the committee. The President's message in regard to the use of troops in the South was then taken up as unfinished business and Mr. Wood offered a resolution that the mesauthority not warranted by the Constitution and laws on the use of troops, for which the Presi dent is justly responsible, with power to send for persons and papers. After considerable discusthe army in the South since the first of August | nays, 75.

has been done.

The following is a brief resume of Senator Conkling's speech, delivered on the 23d and 24th, upon the Electoral bill: Mr. Conaling said that a the right, and therefore the duty, of Congress to ascertain and verify the Electoral votes, and de-clare the true result of Presidential elections, or else by an assertion of law-making power to de-clare how these acts should be done. His present judgment did not rest on preconceived opinions. Some weeks ago he reviewed carefully and cautiously every act and proceeding in our history bearing upon this question, and, without the aid of compilations made since then, he had examined every utterance in books. He then spoke of the objections to the bill and said, if it were true that the right to count the votes was by the Constitution imposed upon the President of the Senate, the bill now upon the table, nor any country. The duties of a faithful sena-tor were always responsible, but it seemed to bill, rule or plan would be of the slightest efficacy bill, rule or plan would be of the slightest efficacy or effect. Whenever the Constitution deposited him as if they now touched the highest point of responsibility. At all events, Senators must do their duty, whether it pleased their constituents or not. He had no doubt that the complication which now seemed to imperil the Government power to count the Electoral vote, there was an end of it; and any act or rule to strip him of that power would be a bold intrusion upon the Constitution. If such were the power of the President of the Senate, then every proceeding had heretofore by the two houses of Congress was a flagrant violation of the Constitution. He denied that the power to count votes was vested in the President of the Senate, and said, if the Constitution gave all the power to one man, it was not easy to see how Congress could witness or verify the act. If the President of the Senate chose to utter words, members of the two houses must isten to him. The Constitution declared the President of the Senate should open all certificates. That was a grant of power. It then de-declared the vote should be counted. By whom? Did the framers of the Constitution intend it should be by the President of the Senate? If so, two little words would have fixed it. The men who dafted the Constitution were masters of language. They were so fastidious in their taste, so exact that words should become echoes of thought, that they appointed a Committee on Style in order that every sentence might be scrutinised, and thus prevision in regard to countshould count good, bad, and indifferent certiff cates, as was argued by the Senator from inthe President of the Senate, why had it been ex diana (Morton) yesterday. It had been said ercised by the two Houses of Congress during the the power of the President of the Senate,

dida e, it would be false. The world knew that she voted for the Republican nominee, and must be so counted. He spoke at some length as to the constitutionality of the bill, and asked, Did not reason and fitness of things inform the senate that our fathers intended that the power to vitiate, n allegations of fraud or irregularity, the Flectoral vote of a State, and thus turn an election, should not be reposed in one man? They knew it would be safer reposed in the American Congress. It was not designed to commit this vast power to one man, especial ly as that man might be the sole judge in his own case. Divine and human law, since the morning of time, said no man should be a judge of his own case, even though he sat with others. If the President of the Senate had the power to count the votes, a bare majority in the senate might select a President for the secret purpose of making the count one way. Was such a creature of an hour a safer anchor than the two houses of Congress? No such action was designed for this Republic, the only considerable experiment of free government extant on the globe. Should this experiment fair, it would turn back the hands on the clock of ages.

At 7:80 a. m. on the 25th, after an allnight session of the Senate, during which a number of amendments were voted down, the Electoral bill was brought to a vote and passed -yeas, 47; mays, 17. Following is the vote in

recan.		
Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes,	YEAS. Dennis, Edwards, Erelinghuysen, [Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe. Johnson, Jones (Fla.) Jones (Nev.) Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McD-mald, McMillen, Maxey, Merrimon, NAYS.	Merrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Stephenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, Wright—47.
Blaine, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, Conover,	Dorsey. Eaton, Hamilton, Hamilin, Ingalis, Mitchell,	Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, West-17.
(With the excep	tion of Senator E voting nagare 1	aton, of Con- tepublicans.)

NOT VOTING. Paddock, Anthony, Key, Logan, Norwood, Spencer. Wadleigh-11. Harvey Oglesby, HitchcockIn the House the Electoral bill was taken

from the table, referred to committee, reported immediately, and read. Mr. McCrary, a member of the Joint Committee, then opened debate in favor of the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Hunton, Goode, Hoar, Hewitt, Caldwell, Stevenson, Caulfield, Springer, and Willard in favor of the bill, and Mesers. Hale, Monroe, Smith, (Pa.), and Garfield against it.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Louisiana.

The Senate committee concluded its investigations on the 18th. There was considerable additional evidence taken, of the usually contradictory character, concerning the election Richland. Webster, Morehouse, and West Feliciana.

Mississippi.

w1.7 Additional testimony before the committee investigating the Mississippi election was given by Representative Lynch, who stated that over 200 Republican ballots were removed from the box at Archer Precinct, and Democratic ballots inserted in lieu thereof. A. M. Hardy, euitor of the Natchez New South, testified to Demodanger, and is still ald be killed should his life in atraid he w should would he return to his home. Mr. Richards, colored, In the Senate, on the 24th, the bill to pro-vide for counting the Electoral vote was taken acts of intimisation by armed Democrats. W. D. Gibbs, Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector, testified that he canvassed ten counties and did not witness any intimidation; he said that the great change in the vote since 187: was caused by the change of political sentiment

Miscellaneous.

The examination of Secretary Chandler was continued before the special committee of the House on the 18th. Mr Field asked him if he was now prepared to answer the question heretofore propounded, namely, by whose authority he sent the telegram to Gov. Stearns, promising troops. Mr. Chandler declined to answer, because of the confidential character of the comregarded the bill not as a compromise, but as a munications between the President, himself, and surrender of Republican rights. Mr. Sargent other members of the Cabinet. The witness was then discharged for the present, and the commit-

Oswin D. Roberts, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New York, on the 20th exhibit d before the Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House two certificates of deposit by Z. Chandler, one for \$3,600 and the other for \$2,000. They were made payable on other for \$2,000. They were made payable on his own order or return of certificates. The indorsement reads: "Pay S. B. Packard or order. Z. Chandler." G. W. Partridge, private secretary of Mr. Z. Chandler, produced copies of letters which were privately examined by the committee. Two of the letters were read and put in evidence. One was from J. B. Stockton, Deputy United States Marshal, New Orleans, and the other from T. B. Kengh Greens. leans, and the other from T. B. Keogh, Greensboro, N. C., both asking for funds to cover the expense of procuring evidence of illegal voting. Madison Wells, President of the Louisiana Re turning Board, was examined as to the vacancy in the Board. He said that the members could not agree upon a man to fill the vacancy, but that no vote was ever taken. General Ander son, a member of the Returning Board, testified that there was no objection to Dr Kension the resolution was adopted-yeas, 134; nealy becoming a number of the Returning nays, 75.

Board because he was not a gentleman, but because the members did not approve of his appointment. Witness favored supplying the vacancy, and spoke to several persons about taking the place. Two-thirds of the votes thrown out were for the Tilden Electors; a great many study of the matter, years ago, convinced him of amdavits, charging intimidation and fraud, were sworn to in New Orleans, but a majority were sworn to outside of that city.

Additional evidence given before the House Committee on the Powers, etc., of the House. is as follows: George S. Fisher, of Georgia, temporarily residing in Washington, testified than ne made collections for political purposes, at the instance of the Reou blican Congressional Committee, in the Post-office and War Department, Sixth Auditor's Office, and mittee. the Government Printing-office, and paid the money over to the Treasurer of the committee. less 5 per cent., which he kept as pay for his services. About \$25,00) was collected. Other persons also made collections. Contributions were voluntary. Only 10 or 12 clerks of proba-bly 1,200 applied to declined to contribute. Did not know that any body was discharged for not

Beverly Nash, colored, of Columbia, testifled on the 22d before the House South Carolina Committee that he was one of the Hayes Electors and also a member of the State Senate; that on the day the Electors met, L. D. Childs, President of the South Carolina National Bank, told him if he could get three Republican Senators to go over to the Democrats and seat the claimants of the seats from Laurens, Edgefield and Abbeville Counties, he could get money for so doing, \$10,000 for each one secured. "Then," said Childs 'there is the Electoral vote; if you will agree to vote for Tildeh you can get \$10,000 now and \$40,000 more as soon as the thing is consummated," Nash declined the offer.

-It seems possible that an American plant may furnish the desired antidote to the French vine-pest, which has so desolated the vineyards of the continent of Europe. In a communication to the F Alonzo Cornell has been appointed Naval

of November. All this bill did was to prescribe

a method and ascertain what was law and fact

Suit has been commenced in the United

States District Court at New York against Paris Academy, M. Gilchez states that w he has tried the experiment of sowing the vine-plants, and in every case the vines nearest the maize were quite free from the phylloxera insect, to which

The Use of Federal Troops in the South.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22 .- In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed early in December, 1876, requesting the President to transmit to that body copies of all orders, or directions, emanating from him, or from either of the Executive Departments, to any military commander, or civil officer, relating to the service of the army in Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, since the first of August last, together with all reports from any of said military or civil officers, the President to-day sent to the House of Representatives a message, accompanied by a large mass of official documents called for by the resolution. In reference to the sending of troops to the states mentioned, the President pays, after enumerating some of the sources from which he derived information as to the necessity of Federal aid in preserving the peace: It is enough to say that these different kinds and sources of evidence have left no doubt whatever in my mind that intimidation has been used, and actual violence to an extent requiring the aid of the United States where it was practicable to furnish such aid. In South Carolina and Florida, and in Louisiana, as well as in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, troops of the United States have been but sparingly used, and in no case so as to interfere with the full exercise of the right of suffrage. In no case, except that of South Carolina, was the number of soldiers in any State increased in anticipation of the election, saving that 2: men and an officer were sent from Fort Foote t. Petersburg, Va., where disturbances were threatened prior to the election. No troops were stationed at vot-ing-places in Florida and Louisiana respectively. Small numbers of soldiers in said States were sta tioned at such points in each State as were most threatened with violence, where they might be available as a posse for the officer whose duty it was to preserve the peace and prevent intimidation of voters. Such a disposition of troops seemed to me reasonable, and justified by law and precedent, while its omission would have been inconsistent with the constitutional duty of the President of the United States, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed I have not employed troops on slight occasions, nor in any case where it has not been necessary to the enforcement of laws of the United States. In this I have been guided by the Constitution and the laws which have been formed under it desire to assure both Houses of Congress and the country that it has been my purpose to administer the executive powers of the Government fairly, and in no instance to disregard or transcend the limits of the Constitution.
[Signed] U. S. GRANT. [Signed] U. S. G Executive Mansion, January 22, 18.7.

A Thrilling Adventure.

A New Albany telegram of the 13th says: At the time of the break-up thirteen boys were skating on the ice opposite this city, and two men were walking across. The peril of these parties was fearful for a time. The ice seemed to rise up fully two feet, and broke in every direction and moved down with great momentum. Eleven of the boys escaped to this shore, and one reached the Kentucky side at West Louisville. The other, Nick Belvey, aged ten years, when within five feet of the shore, lying flat on a cake of ice, it broke in two, and another cake rose up and crushed him beneath the wave, in spite of the efforts of a party of men who were trying to rescue him. The scene was fearful, and the cries and pitiful wails of the poor boy as the ice ground him to pieces caused strong men to weep. The efforts of the two men to escape were fraught with imminent danger. One of them, Istac B. Friens, gave himself up for lost and knelt down on the ice to pray, after bidding the other good-by. He was induced to rise and make another effort, and succeeded in reaching the shore.

Nothing Like "Science,"

One day last summer an old farmer and wife were in a Detroit photographgallery to have some pictures taken of the wife. Before proceeding to business the farmer took the artist aside and confidentially observed:

"The old lady was bound to come, and I couldn't prevent, but now I want you to do me a favor. She's got ears like a cow, and the biggest mouth I ever saw on a woman. Her picture would be a laughing-stock for all the children, and I know she'd be sorry when too late. Tell her that she'll take best in cold weather, and then I'll fix the rest." The artist performed his errand, and the woman went away both disappointed and pleased. The other day, when old zero was just howling himself hoarse, the same pair returned to the gallery, and the farmer seated his wife as far from the stove as possible and ordered her to be "taken" at once. As the artist hurried to obey, the farmer cornered him and whispered:

"Magnificent and unbounded success! Mouth and ears reduced one-half in size by the cold! Heat expandscold contracts-go ahead afore she thaws out! Hooray for science and me!" - Detroit Free Press.

-To a young man the freedom of a good woman's estimate of other men supplements the university, for he is a pupil who is fathomed previous to being taught-Weiss.

THE MARRETS.

			ON TAXABLE
NEW YORK, Jan	mary 2	6. X	8 7
SERVES - Nanve Steers	\$8.50	60 8	10.50
SHEEP-Common to Choice.	5.00	Too.	7.25
HOGS-Live	6.67%		7.25
COTTON-Middling.	-		1314
WI OTTE Committee Committe		a	
FLOUR-Good to Choice	6.20	(4)	6 30
WHEAT-No. 2 Chicago	1.45	tes	1.46
CORN-Western Mixed	60	fc#	6036
OATS-Western Mixel	41	(0)	54
PORK-New Mess	17.80	(a)	17 90
ST. LOUIS.			
CL. LUCIO.		ration.	0.0
COTTON-Middling.		w	236
BEEF CATTLE-Choice	5.00	60	5.60
Good to Printe	4.5)	Tio	4.75
Cows and Hesters	2.00	(0)	3.8736
Corn-fed Texans	2.25	60	4.15
HOGS-Packing	5.75	100	6.10
SHEEP-Common to Fancy.			
Carrier - Common to Fancy.	2.10	w	5.00
FLOUR-Choice Country	6.75	(40)	7.00
XXX	6.25	600	6.50
WHEAT-Hed No. 2	1.51	600	1.76
No. 3	1.39	(0)	1.40
CORN-No. 2 Mixed	39	100	40
OATS-No. 2	32	a	33
DVE No 0			70%
RYE-No. 2	70	a	
TIMOTHY SEED-Prime	1.85	(40)	1.87%
TOBACCO-Planter's Lugs.	4.00	10	6.50
Medium Shipping Leaf	8.00	10	8.50
HAY-Choice Timothy	10.50	60	11.50
BUTTER-Choice Dairy	23	(a)	25
		1100	29
EGG8	17	60	Color C. Dan
PORK-Standard Mose	16.75	(a)	17.25
LARD-Prime Steam	104	E W	11
WOOL-Tub wasned-Choice	37	(a)	38
Unwashed Combing.	24	fe0	26
KANSAS UIT	Y.		
BERYES-Native Steers	3.00	@	4.50
Cows	1.75	fai	3.25
	4.50	a	5.65
HOGS	4.50	-00	
CHICAGO.			E 90
BELVES Common to Choice	3 123		5 30
HOW Common to Choice	4 40	100	6.50
SHEEP-Common to Cuoice.	2 75	100	6.25
FLOUR-Choice Winter	7.00	(0)	8.00
Choice Spring Extra	6,25	@	6.75
WITE AT Spring No. 1	1 27	100	1.27%
WHEAT-Spring No. 2		a	1.15
	1.14		42%
CORN-No. 2 Mixed		40	
OATS-No. 2	36	100	35%-
BYE-No. 2	-70	100	71
PORK New Moss	16 80	(a)	16.85
LARIA Per cwa	10.75	(a)	10 80
MEMPEIS.	250.000		
COTTON-Middling		@	1214
	8,25	@	8.50
FLOUR-Choice		-	56
OATS-White	20	(0)	54
OATS-White	£3	(a)	04
KEW OLLAN	MC.		
FLOUR-Choice Family	8.25	a	8.50
FLOUR-Choice Family	8.25	@	58
CORN-White	8.27	1000	
CORN-White	8.25 51 45	@	58 48
FLOUE—Choice Family CORN—White OATS—St. Louis HAY—Prime	8.25 51 45 17 60	@	58 48 18.00
FLOUE—Choice Family CORN—White OATS—St. Louis. HAY—Prime PORK—New Mess.	8.25 51 45 17 60 18.25	0000	58 48 18.00 18.50
FLOUE-Choice Family CORN-White OATS-St. Louis HAY-Prime PORK-New Mess	8.2) 54 45 17 60 18.25 67)	00000	58 48 18.00 18.50
FLOUE—Choice Family CORN—White OATS—St. Louis. HAY—Prime PORK—New Mess.	8.25 51 45 17 60 18.25	0000	58 48 18.00 18.50